

By JCHN McELROY.

CHAPTER XXXI, LEE'S RETREAT.

He Presents a Bold Front to Meade for a Whale Day, and Then Moves Away Deliaerately—The Horrors of the Retreat-The Union Infantry Moves Out Leisurety, but the Cavalry Dashes for Lee's Train-Rough Riding Thru Darkness and Rain-The Confederate Cavalry Outmanuvered and Outfought Kilpatrick's Brilliant Leadership.

No Pursuit.

Gen. Abner Doubleday, in his book

that a grand countercharge would be made. But Gen. Meade had made no

arrangements to give a return thrust.

It seems to me he should have posted the Sixth and part of the Twelfth Corps

in rear of Gibbon's Division the mo-ment Pickett's infantry were seen emerging from the woods, a mile and

their cartridges. A countercharge un-der such circumstances is considered almost imperative in war, for the beat-

en army, running and dismayed, cannot

spirit, whereas the pursuers, highly elated by their success, and with the prospect of ending the contest, fight with more energy and bravery. Rodes

says the Union forces were so long in

occupying the town and in coming for

eccupying the town and in coming for-ward after the repulse of the enemy that it was generally thought they had retreated. Meade rose leisurely over to the Fifth Corps on the left, and told

Sykes to send out and see if the enemy in his front was firm and holding on t

their position. A brigade preceded by

skirmishers was accordingly sent for

ward, but as Longstreet's troops were well fortified they resisted the advance

and Meade—finding some hours had elapsed and that Lee had closed up his

lines and was fortifying against him-gave up all idea of a counter attack."

A Burning Question.

People in those days went from one extreme to another, sometimes in a yery short space of time. On the last days of June and the first of July they

were consumed with terror as to Lee'

progress and what his ultimate purpos Not a few had prop

that New York, Philadelphia and Bal-

fimore would be his prey, as well as Washington. The moment, however, that it was known that Lee had been

stopped and defeated the people went to the other extreme, and expected that

and destructive pursuit be made. The

him because he did not do this, an

President Lincoln, Gen. Halleck and the War Department even were strong ly expectant that only a shattered re-

mainder of Lee's army would get back

As Gen. Hancock fell with a severe

wound he dictated a note to Gen Meade, orging that the Sixth Corps be

sent in on a countercharge. Meade did not do this, because it does not seem to have occurred to either him or the

commander of the Sixth Corps to make such a ripost. To have been effective the Sixth Corps should have been ready

at the instant Pickett's shattered colnum was reeling under its terrible pun-ishment. Before the Sixth Corps

which was lying at rest on Cemetery Ridge, could have been put in motion

Pickett's men would have been rallied behind their artillery, and the Sixth

Corps would have been obliged to make a charge identical with Pickett's, and

with possibly the same result. A ma-

jority of Meadels higher officers who have written since the war have ex-pressed this opinion, and that Meade

was eminently wise in not ordering a countercharge by the Sixth Corps. We

know now, it is true, that the Confeder

ate batteries had well-nigh exhausted their ammunition, and the Sixth Corps

would have had a much easier advance against Seminary Ridge than Pickett

had against the well-supplied batteries

before him. But Meade and his Gen-erals did not and could not know this.

and severely handled. The another of stories of Beauregard advancing by of the Shenandoah Valley with

would be exterminated before h could reach the Potomac. Such papers as the New York Tribune, which wen from one fit of hysteria to another were wild that an immediate, vengefu

nature of things, resist with much whereas the pursuers, highly

classed, and when Lee had rallied his troops and had made all his arrangements to resist an assault. It was ascertained afterward that he had 20 pish this, we may well imagine what tounds of ammunition left per gun, but it was not evenly distributed, and some batteries in front had fired away all their cartridges. A countercharge under the counter the countercharge under the countercharg

around Lee's right flank.

Lee Begins the Retreat.

Lee was certainly great in one thing,

"Chancellorsviile and Gettysburg," has this to say: "When Pickett's charge was repulsed and the whole plain covered with fugi-tives, we all expected that Wellington's command at Waterloo of "Up guards, and at them!" would be repeated, and

the battle was really over. He did not think that Lee was going to give up in that way without still another offensive demonstration.

The Movement by the Flanks.

Meade had handled his army safely and conservatively, keeping the Sixth Corps in reserve for any startling emer-gency. At this distance of time it seems probably quite as well, since he did not have the Sixth Corps in readihan any other corps except the Sixth.

over, and that there was nothing left for him but to get back to Virginia as quickly as possible. Yet he took this step with the same deliberation which over, and that there was nothing left for him but to get back to Virginia as quickly as possible. Yet he took this step with the same deliberation which he displayed in crossing the Potomac after Antietam. All the long Gay of July 4 the Confederate pickets maintained their positions in front of the Union skirmishers, as spiteful and defiant as ever, and acting as if still fully bent upon a program of aggression. In the meantime Lee and his troops were speeding back toward the Cumberland Valley and the Potomac, the endless which they had gathered from the fruitful farms and well-stocked storehouses of that wealthy country. Imboden, with fresh troops, both infantry and cavalry, had been ordered to take charge of these trains, which stretched by some 10,000 horses and mules. He was to start from Cashtown with all speed, making his way by Chambersburg and Hagerstown to the banks of the Potomac, crossing that river at the ponteon which had been left at Falling Waters four miles below Williamsport. While Imboden was pushing on to Chambersburg the army would take up the march by the way of Fairfield for a gap in the South Mountain, thus all the time covering the trains from an attack of our cavalry, which was making it way around Lee's flank to intercept him before he could reach the Potomac. Lee's orders were for the movement of the troops to begin, at "My God! Oh! For God's sake," My God! Oh! For God's sake, with the march by some form the find the way of Fairfield for a gap in the South Mountain, thus all the time covering the trains from an attack of our cavalry, which was making of the ponteon which had been left at Falling Waters four miles below Williamsport. While Imboden was pushing on to Chambersburg the army would take up the march by the way of Fairfield for a gap in the South Mountain, thus all the time covering the trains from an attack of our cavalry, which was making of the proceeding day. The road was rough to have the march by washing on to Chambersburg the army would take up the march by the way of did not have the Sixth Corps in readiness to dash over the stone wall and sweep on the heels of Pickett thru the Confederate line, that he refrained from the countercharge altogether. He did issue a very wise order for the Fifth Corps to move out in the direction of Lee's right flank. This was safe, scientific and promised rich results. The Fifth Corps, in spite of its fighting on the second day, had really suffered less than any other corps except the Sixth. by Longstreet's, with Ewell's bringing up the rear. These movements were in a way screened by a deluge of rain, which came up about noon and soon with the fields and reads flowing with and kill me?" torrents. While the Confederates could march thru this to escape, it was not were praying, and others uttering the

"'My God! Will no one have mercy

"Some were simply moaning; som

ons that

"To add to our perplexities still fur-ther, a report reached me a little after sunrise that the Federals in large force held Williamsport. I did not fully credit this, and decided to push on. Fortunately the report was untrue. After a great deal of desultory fighting and harassments along the road during the day nearly the whole of the im-mense train reached Williamsport on the afternoon of the 5th. A part of it, with Hart's Battery, came in next day, Gen. Young having halted and turned ble attention to guarding the road from his attention to guarding the road from the west with his cavalry. We took possession of the town to convert it into a great hospital for the thousands of wounded we had brought from Gettys-burg. I required all the families in the place to go to cooking for the sick and wounded, on pain of having their kitchens occupied for that purpose by my men. They readily complied. A large number of Surgeons had accom-panied the train, and these at once pulled off their coats and went to work, and soon a vast amount of suffering was mitigated. The bodies of a few who had died on the march were buried. All this became necessary because the tremendous rains had raised the river more than 10 feet above the fording stage of water, and we could not possibly cross then. There were two small ferryboats or 'flats' there, which I immediately put into requisition to carry across those of the wounded who, after being fed and having their wounds dressed, thought they could walk to Winchester. Quite a large number were able to do this, so that the 'flats' were kept running all the time."

The Indefatigable Kilpatrick.

On the morning of July 4 Gen. Kil-patrick was informed of the retreat of Lee's army and that a heavy train of wagons was moving on the road to Hagerstown, which train he was expected to capture and destroy. Kil-patrick was directed to starf at once for Emmitsburg, where he would find Col. Huey's Brigade, which he would take with him. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon he reached Emmitsburg, finding Huey walting eagerly for him. and the column swept on without a halt for the Monterey Gap in the South Mountain, for which the Confederates were making. A portion of Stuart's avalry was encountered at Miller's and orced off the road. The top of the mountain was soon gained, and the orey of the long wagon train seemed within reach. Night was rapidly com-ing on, tho, and it was raining in torrents. The Confederate rear guard opened upon the cavalrymen with arillery and musketry, and at the same time Stuart attacked Col. Huey, who was bringing up the rear. The road hru the gap was a narrow shelf be-ween a steep bank on one side and a ep ravine on the other. This did no ster Kilpatrick nor his men, whom he that in on a charge thru the pelting howers. The Confederates were forced sek and many prisoners taken. Still oater perils confronted the cavalry ince the enemy was forming his line out a half mile further on, with rein preements constantly arriving. Pen lagton's Battery, ever at hand when harp, quick work was needed, was rought up, and replied to the enemy crifilery with its usual success. Ther Custer was ordered forward to clear the road and attack the train, which he did in the brilliant manner charac-teristic of him. In the meantime a byroad to Smithsburg had been found by which the 1st Vt. Cav., under Lieut.-Col. Preston, moved to intercept the Cel. Preston, moved to intercept the train, which was thought to be that of Ewell's Corps. The guard of teamster-were driven off, and the whole train heavily laden with the spoils of the country, was destroyed, save some 30 wagons and a few ambulances filled with wounded officers, who were sent back with the rest of the prisoners. back with the rest of the prisoners to Frederick, Md. By 9 o'clock on the morning of the 5th Kilpatrick had 1,360 prisoners on his hands, with one battle flag and a large number of horse and mules and several hundred wound-ed Confederates left upon the field. In this exploit, known as the engagement of Monterey Gap, which was sharp and full of vicissitudes and daring from the first, Kilpatrick lost only five killed, 10 wounded and 28 missing. It was a brilliant piece of work for the cavalry, move thru the South Mountain Gap all were wounded and utterly helpiess to strike the Confederate pontoon at in that vast procession of misery. Durwilliamsport, Klipatrick, with his dir ing this one night I realized more of vision, was to strike directly for the the horrors of war than I had in all Monterey Gap, to endeavor to block the two preceding years.

"And yet in the darkness was our this being declaration of the string of the string that against the passage of Lee's army. "And yet in the darkness was our strike the string that against the passage of Lee's army. "And yet in the darkness was our strike the string that against the passage of Lee's army. "And yet in the darkness was our strike opponent. Stuart was trying the opponent string the opponent strike opponent. Stuart was trying the opponent strike opponent. Stuart was trying the opponent strike opponent. Stuart was trying the opponent strike opponent strike opponent. Stuart was trying the opponent strike opponent strike opponent strike opponent. stinate opponent, Stuart sw pt around thru Emmitsburg to Mechanicstown to the mountain and pen up Kilpat rick in the Valley. Kilpatrick learned

> gade with Pennington's Battery. The Fight at Smithsburg.

of his approach in time, and went into position on three hills which com-manded the mountain roads by which

Stuart was expected. On the first hil

Huev's Brigade was posted with Fuller's artillery, forming the first line of battle. On the second hill, to the rear

and right, was Richmond's Brigade with Elder's Battery, and still farther

to the rear and right was Custer's Bri

Stuart opened the attack about 5:30 clock, but showed at once how much was suffering from the well-directed artillery fire directed upon him. persisted in the attack for an hour, when, seeing its hopelessness, he ceased characteristic suddenness, withdrew his men in the direction of Wrightsville. Kilpatrick did not pur sue, for he was only too glad to see Stuart go and leave him in possession of his rich spoil of prisoners, wagons and other captures. Kilpatrick fell back to Boonsboro, and late that nigh succeeded in turning the fruits of hi victory over to Gen. French. He learned that Stuart had gone to Hagerstown, where he was barricading the roads and intrenching to protect the trains which filled the roads between there

and Williamsport. morning of July 8 Kilpatrick started out to find Stuart. Gen. Buford 1865. came up with his division, and as he outranked Kilpatrick the latter placed John his command at Buford's disposal. After a brief consultation it was decided that Buford should go on to Williamsport and attack, while Kilpatrick would execute his original intenwas driven in some confusion to the northeast toward Greencastle and Getroad at near Fairfield after crossing the tysburg. Klipatrick was now in one of were his delight and in which his genius showed brightest. From prisoners cap-tured he learned that Hood's whole 12 or 15 miles from the Potomac at division of infantry was marching Williamsport, but point of crossing into straight upon him at a distance of only a few miles. He had to come to a set flement with Stuart in a very brief space of time, therefore, or the crush-"Here our apprehended troubles began. After the idvance—the 18th Va. Cav.—had passed perhaps a mile beyond the town the citizens, to the number of 30 or 40, attacked the train with axes, cutting the spokes out of 10 or a dozen wheels and dropping the wagons in the streets. The moment I heard of it I sent back a detachment of cavalry is capture every citizen who had been the capture avery citizen who had been the cavalry on his front. Kilpatrick acted with his usual promptness. He left Richmond's Brigade to held to the cavalry on his front. Kilpatrick acted with his usual promptness. He left Richmond's Brigade to held Hood in check, and with the other two rushed off to help Buford destroy the trains near Williamsport. Gen. Custer came in on Buford's right, with ng force of infantry on his flank would Richmond that he was being over whelmed by infantry, cavalry and ar-tillery. At the same time, when the

Confederate infantry was moving on Kilpatrick's right flank, Buford sent an officer to say that the enemy was turning his flanks, and that he would be obliged to retreat. Both command were in the greatest danger, but their veteran commanders handled them with great skill, and withdrew regi-ment after regiment back to a place of safety. Some time after dark both

don with glory. They had dashed thru the darkness and rain by way of rugged mountain passes and ravines into the very midst of the enemy, cut out and destroyed his wagon trains, outfought his cavalry. Only the presence of heavy masses of infantry saved Lee's whole mass of transportation from their clutches. The spectacle of Stuart, driv-en back by Klipatrick's rear guard, while the advance was forcing Monterey Pass and swooping down on Ewell's train; of Stuart's being compelled to make a frenzied rush on a wide circuit

complicated, and on its face appears disingenuous. He has to explain many and he qualifies them to the utmost. He says that Kilpatrick's claim of 400 or 500 wagons captured near Monterey was a gross exaggeration, with not more than 40 wagons captured. He admits the great danger to his trains at Williamsport, which were parked there, and the enterprise and gallantry of the attacks by Buford and Kilpat-

liamsport, the country between being almost entirely cleared, but intersected by almost innumerable fences and ditches. The two places are connected by a lane and perfectly straight macadamized road. The enemy's dismount-ed skirmishers fought from street to street, and some time clapsed before the town was entirely clear, the enemy taking the road first toward Sharpsburg, but afterward turned to the Wil-liamsport road. Just as the town was leared I heard the sound of artillery

"The cavalry, excepting two brigades with Gen. Fitz Lee, were now pretty well concentrated at Hagerstown, and one column, under Col. Chambliss, was pushed directly down the road after the enemy, while Robertson's two regi-ments and Jenkins's Brigade kept to the left of the road, moving in a parallel direction with Chambliss. A por-tion of the Stuart Horse Artillery also tion of the Stuart Horse Arthlery also accompanied the movement. The first charge was gallantly executed by the leading brigade (Chambliss's), now numbering only a few hundred men, he 9th and 13th Va. Cav. participating with marked gallantry. The column on the flank was how hurried up to thack the enemy in dank but the obstack the enemy in the enemy than the obstack the enemy in the enemy than the enemy ttack the enemy in flank, but the obtacles, such as post-and-rail fences, lelayed its progress so long that the nemy had time to rally along a crest of rocks and fences, from which he pened with artillery, raking the road.
"Jenkins's Brigade was ordered to
ismount and deploy over the difficult
round. This was done with marked
ffect and boldness, Lieut.-Col. Witcher, feet and boldness, Lieut.-Col. Witcher, s usual, distinguishing himself by his ourage and conduct. The enemy, thus iislodged, was closely pressed by the nounted cavalry, but made one effort it a countercharge, which was galantly met and repulsed by Col. James B. Gordon, commanding a fragment of he 5th N. C. Cav., that officer exhibiting under my ave individual provess. ng under my eye individual prowes leserving special commendation. Th epulse was soon after converted into rout by Col. Lomax's regiment (11th va. Cav.), Jones's Brigade, which now ook the road, under the gallant lead-rship of its Colonel, with drawn sabers,

liamspart, and this determined and rigorous attack in rear soon compelled him to raise the siege of that place. In the siege of that place, and leave in hasty discomfiture by the Dranesville road. His withdrawal was avored by night, which set in just as we reached the ridge overlooking Williamsport. An important auxiliary to this attack was rendered by Brig.-Gen. Sixteenth Corps, and lost 64 killed and 139 from disease, etc. Lieut.-Col. Johis attack was rendered by Brig.-Gen. Williamsport by the Greencastle road ery opportunely, and participated in Tribune. a brief history of the Rush Lancers, the only, and compelled him to lose his hold upon the main portion of the transportation of the army. Without this attack it is certain that our trains would have fallen into the hands of the enemy, for while some resistance was made by Gen. Imboden, still the size and nature of his command, the prouliar conformation of the ground are and recruits retained and consoli-

period I will here report that about 60 of the wagons belonging to Lee's Bri-

The 12th N. J. and 125th C. T. Editor National Tribune: I served with both these regiments, and would like a sketch of both.—W. L. Seran, Paden, Okla.

The 125th C. T. was organized at Louisville from February to June, 1865. Cos. G and H were mustered out Oct. 31, 1867, and the remaining companies Dec. 20, 1867. It was commanded by Col. Chas. D. Armstrong, who resigned April 9, 1866, succeeded by Col. Wm.

R. Gerhart.-Editor National Tribune.

Editor National Tribune: May I as ou to give a short history of the 101st N. Y.?-David H. Coon, Canastota, N. Y. The 101st N. Y. was organized at New York City from September, 1861, to August, 1862, for three years. It was consolidated with the 37th N. Y. Dec. 24, 1862, and the officers mustered out with the 40th N. Y. as the 37th in May, 1863. It was commanded by Col. Enrico Fardella, who resigned July 8, 1863, succeeded by Col. George F. Chester, in command at the time of con-

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short history of the 40th N. Y.— Gould B. Utter, R. F. D. No. 2, Knox. Ind. The 46th N. Y., one of Fox's fighting regiments, was organized at Yonkers June 27, 1861, and as a battalion of eight June

ick. In his report he says:
"Hagerstown is six miles from Wil-

nd charged down the turnpike under fearful fire of artillery. "The enemy was now very near Wil-lamsport, and this determined and ery opportunely, and participated in the attack with his accustomed spirit. "Great credit is due the command for the fearless and determined manpeculiar conformation of the ground, overlooked by hills and approached by six plain roads, go to show conclusively that not even a display of Spartan heroism on the part of his command could have saved those wagons from the torch of the enemy. I communicated with him after opening the road by a Lieutenant, whom I met but a short distance from the town. Officers resent with Gen. Imboden during the attack assure me I am right in the

foregoing opinion. I was apprised when about midway that Lieut.-Gen. Longstreet had arrived at Hagerstown.
"As a part of the operations of this

(To be continued.)

ject.

The 12th N. J., one of Fox's fighting Sept. 4, 1862, and mustered out July 15, 1865. It was commanded by Cols. Robert C. Johnson, John H. Willetts and John Willian in succession. Its first battle was Chancellorsville, where it fought in Hays's Brigade, losing 24 killed, 132 wounded and 22 missing, a total of 178. At Gettysburg the 12th distinguished itself on the afternoon of the second day by a charge of four commands in which the second day by a charge of four commands. regiments, was organized at Woodbury Sept. 4, 1862, and mustered out July 15, tion against Stuart. He succeeded in the second day by a charge of four surprising Stuart, who was expecting companies, in which they captured the him in quite another direction. That bliss barn, filled with the enemy's portion which Kilpatrick encountered sharpshooters, capturing seven Confederate officers and 92 men. It lost at Gettysburg 23 killed, 83 wounded and tysburg. Kilpatrick was now in one of those dangerous entanglements which were his delight and in which his genius were killed or wounded at the Wilderness or Spotsylvania. Lieut.-Col. Thos H. Davis was killed at the latter place, After Cold Harbor the regiment was reduced to 90 muskets. It belonged to Hays's Division, Second Corps, and out of a total enrollment of 1,848 lost 177 killed and 99 from disease, etc. Its to-tal of killed and wounded was 587, and 14 of its members died in Confederate

The 101st N. Y.

transferred entire in September, five companies of three-years men from the 38th N. Y. were added in May, 1863; train; of Stuart's being compelled to make a frenzied rush on a wide circuit to the north to get into the Valley before Kilpatrick; of his being so easily beaten off when he attempted to rescue the prisoners, are very bright pictures in the history of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac. It was paying off with interest its discomfitures on the Peninsula and the plains of Manassas.

Stuart's Report.

Stuart's report of these operations is complicated, and on its face appears disingenuous. He has to explain many 231 officers and men, were hotly en-231 officers and men, were hotly engaged, every man in the color guard falling, either killed or wounded. It belonged to Birney's Division, Third Corps, and lost 238 killed and 172 from disease, etc. Forty-five of its members died in Confederate prisons,—Editor National Tribune.

The 40th M. Y.

companies finally mustered 27, 1865. The 87th N. Y.

The 4th Vt.

Editor National Tribune: I would like to have you print a history of the old Vermont Brigade, and of the 4th Vt. in particular.—Henry Adams, Grand Rapids, O.

The 4th Vt., one of Fox's fighting regiments, was organized at Brattleboro Sept. 21, 1861, and finally mustered out July 13, 1865. It was commanded by Cols. Edward H. Stoughton, a West Point graduate; Chas. B. Stoughton and Point graduate; Chas. B. Stoughton and George P. Foster successively. Its first close fighting occurred at Fredericksburg, where it fought on the skirmish line, losing four men killed and 14 wounded in Co. B alone by a single discharge of canister. At the Wilderness the regiment lost 41 killed, 223 wounded and four missing, a total of 263 out of less than 600 engaged. At Weldon Railroad eight officers and 133 men were surrounded and captured. It belonged to the famous Vermont Brigade, Getty's Division, Sixth Corps, and out of a total enrollment of 1.653 lost 162 killed and 239 from disease, etc. Its total of killed and wounded was 556, and 77 of its members died in Confederate prisons. We cannot give Confederate prisons. We cannot give brigade histories.—Editor National brigade Tribune.

The 173d N. Y.

The 173d N. Y.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short history of the 173d N. Y.—
Peter A. Hanson, Gotebo, Okla.

The 173d N. Y. was organized at New York City in October and November, 1882, and mustered out Oct. 18, 1865. It was commanded by Col. Chas. B. Morton, who resigned March 15, 1863, succeeded by Col. Louis M. Peck. in command at the time of muster-out. The 173d was also called the Fourth National Guards, and belonged to Dwight's Division, Nineteenth Corps. It lost 44 killed and 131 from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short history of the 14th Iowa.—I. W. Mouat, White Hills, Ariz.

The 14th Iowa was organized at Davenport at different dates, Cos. D. E. F. G. H. I and K in November, 1892; Co. in May 1882 and upon the expire. C in May, 1863 and upon the expira-tion of its three-years term of service the veterans and recruits were con-solidated into a battalion of two com-

panies and finally mustered out Aug. 8, 1865. It was commanded by Col. Wm.

The 6th Pa. Cay.

Editor National Tribune: Kindly give

tion Col. Chas. L. Leiper was in mand. It belonged to Merritt's sion, Cavalry Corps, and lost 78 killed and 89 from disease, etc.—Editor Na-

The 9th Pa. Cav.

tional Tribune.

Editor National Tribune: Please give short sketch of the 9th Pa. Cav.-G. Gelbe, Iuka, Ill. The 9th Pa. Cav. was organized at

Harrisburg in October and November Gen. Imboden, en route to Williamsport, near Mercersburg, were captured by the enemy. A court of inquiry has been convened to inquire into the circumstances of this capture. I therefore forbear animadversion on the subliect."

Harrisburg in October and November, 1861, and finally mustered out July 18, 1865. It was commanded by Col. Edward C. Williams, who resigned Oct. 9, 1862, and at the time of final mustercumstances of this capture. I therefore forbear animadversion on the subliect." and belonged to McCook's Division Cavalry Corps. It lost 72 killed and 157 from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

The 210th Pa.

Editor National Tribune: Please pub. lish a short sketch of my regiment, the 210th Pa.—Oscar B. Carr, Espy, Pa. The 210th Pa. was organized at Har-

The 58th Ill.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short history of the 58th III., giving date of consolidation.—William Har-vey, New Decatur, Ala.

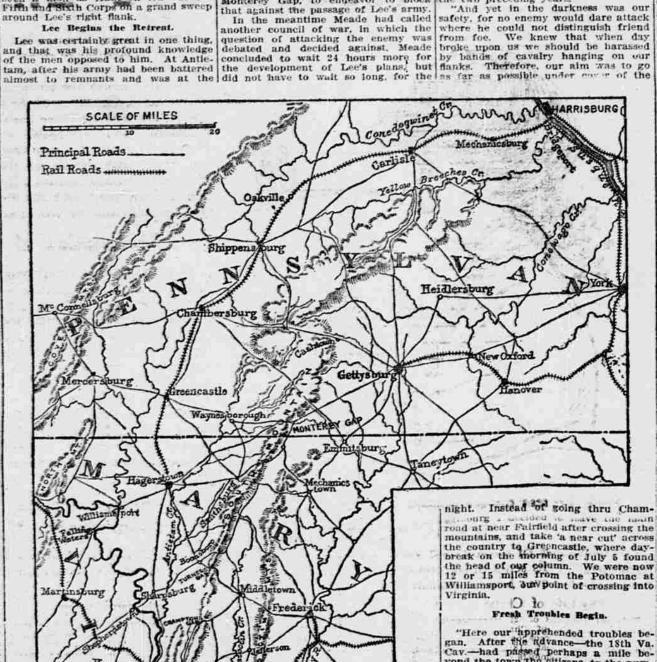
The 58th Ill. was organized at Chi-coga from Dec. 24, 1861, to Feb. 7, 1862, and all members but veterans mustered out Feb. 7, 1865, when the organization, composed of veterans and recruits, was consolidated into a battalion of four companies, to which six new companies, organized in February and March, 1865, were added. The new organization was retained in service till April 1, 1866, when it was mustered out. It was commanded by Col. Wm. F. Lynch, who was mustered out upon ex-piration of term of service Feb. 7, 1865. succeeded by Col. Robert W. Healy, in command at the time of final musterout. It belonged to Mower's Divisi Sixteenth Corps, and lost 83 killed and 215 from disease, etc.—Editor Nationa

The 2d Mo. S. M.

Tribune.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short history of the 2d Mo. S. M. W. Matthews, Delano, Cal.

It was commanded by Col. John Mc-Nell, who was promoted to Brigadier-General March 8, 1863 succeeded by ter, in command at the time of con-solidation. It belonged to Birney's Di-vision, Third Corps, and lost 25 killed the time of muster-out. It lost 18 and 49 from disease, etc.—Editor Na-killed and 89 from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.



"MILE'S OF WAGONS LADEN WITH WOUNDED."

It had in front of it only the thin line so easy to put the Union troops in mo- most fearful o

shalf off. If they broke thru our center these corps would have been there these corps would have been there to receive them, and if they failed to pierce our line and retreated the two corps could have followed them uppromptly before they had time to railly and organize. An advance by Sykes would have kept Longatret in position. In all probability we would have would have the long line of batteries copposite us, which were but slightly guarded the long line of batteries copposite us, which were but slightly guarded. Hancock, lying wounded in an ambulance, wrote to Meade, recommendating that this be done. Meade, recommendating that this be done. Meade to street of the corps, was not a position to lend the commendating that this be done. Meade, recommendating that this be done. Meade to street of the corps, was not a position to lend the commendating that this be done. Meade to street of the corps, was not a position to lend the commendating that this be done. Meade to street the street of the corps, was not a positive, aggregations to obey the order and there was no vim in the preparations for an advance when some time had have been there than an the brilliant charge of Mccandless's Brigade which land been front, captured a battery and recommended had any such thought.

As Lee had drawn Ewell and Long.

As Lee

a half off. If they broke thru our center these corps would have been there and an advance in that direction would had any such thought.

MAP OF LEE'S RETREAT TO VIRGINIA.

ly confronted McClellan's overwhelming forces during the whole of Sept. 18, when he and all his Generals well knew

mercy of McClellan, Lee rearranged his morning of July 5 showed that the lines, presented a bold front, and calmenter had disappeared from his whole

There is no sadder chapter in the Nor did they know that every man that the advance of only one of Mc-that Lee had had been put into action Clellan's fresh corps would have tum-and severely handled. The air was full bled the Confederate army in ruin. But Lee knew McClellan well enough to burg, with the miles of wagons lader of stories of Beauregard advancing by the way of the Shenandoah Valley with dread nothing from him, and he seems powerful reinforcements, and that even a portion of these had reached Lec. So far from thinking of making a return blow, Meade did not believe that recoil he knew that the battle was food. In "Battles and Leaders" Gen.

it I sent back a detachment of cavalry to capture every citizen who had been engaged in this work, and treat them as prisoners of war. This stopped the trouble there, but the Union cavalry. egan to swarm down upon us from began to swarm down upon us from the fields and crossroads, making their attack in small bodies, and striking the column where there were but few or no guards, and thus creating great or no guards, and thus creating great confusion. I had a narrow escape from capture by one of these parties—of perhaps 50 men that I tried to drive off with canister from two of McClanahan's guns that were close at hand. They would perhaps have been too much for me had not Col. Imboden, hearing the firing, turned hear with his hearing the firing, turned back with his

divisions went into bivouac at Jones's Crossroads, on the road to Boonsboro.

They had had four days of brilliant, exciting work, full of hardships and thrilling perils, but rewarded by successes which had wreathed every guitional Tribune. regiment at a gallep, and by the sud-